CALIFORNIA

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Program Description

Historically, the use of bioassessment data in California water regulations and decision-making has not been a high priority. California's tremendous range of ecological diversity and its equally complex history of land and water use have confounded progress towards implementation of a state-wide bioassessment program. The recent organization of California's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) is providing the impetus to implement a better organized and standardized biological assessment and monitoring program throughout the state. Current concerns over hydroaugmentation and use attainability analyses of targeted waterbodies will foster a greater dependence upon bioassessment information in making informed decisions regarding the protection and restoration of California's streams.

Nine regional boards are essentially independent regulatory entities within the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Not all regional boards are at the same level of development regarding bioassessment. One of the first management actions advancing bioassessment in CA was in 1993 when the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB 6) required the use of EPA's Rapid Bioassessment Protocols in a fish hatchery permit. Since that time, the use of bioassessment in water resource decision-making has steadily increased. Presently, bioassessment is used by several RWQCBs for a variety of purposes, including to: assess the impacts of human activities on the biological integrity of streams and rivers; evaluate the effectiveness of restoration efforts, BMP implementation, and permit conditions; develop narrative and numeric biocriteria; establish reference conditions; provide baseline data on the benthic macroinvertebrate community in regional streams; determine the biological health of streams relative to land use in specific watersheds; help identify aquatic life stressors and associated development of ecological indicators in agriculturally dominated and effluent dominated waterbodies; and as an additional tool to NPDES and stormwater permitting to supplement the chemical and toxicological information obtained to address chemical standards.

The California Department of Fish and Game's (CA DFG) Water Pollution Control Laboratory and its Aquatic Biological Assessment Laboratory (ABAL) perform macroinvertebrate sampling and identification, fish surveys, physical/habitat surveys, toxicity testing, sedimentation studies, and tissue and water chemistry. Since 1992, the ABAL has conducted projects covering many different applications of biological monitoring throughout California. These projects have demonstrated bioassessment and promoted the effectiveness of bioassessment in the State.

In 1993, ABAL distributed a set of standard protocols for assessing biological and physical conditions of wadeable streams. The California Stream Bioassessment Procedures (CSBP) are regional adaptations of the national USEPA Rapid Bioassessment Protocols. The DFG, in cooperation with the SWRCB and USEPA Region 9, also established the California Aquatic Bioassessment Workgroup (CABW) to provide input and guidance for the development of a state-wide bioassessment program. The Workgroup was formed in 1994 to coordinate scientific and policy-making efforts towards implementing aquatic bioassessment in California. Members of the CABW consist of biologists from universities, consulting firms, industry, and representatives of state and federal agencies responsible for assessing, monitoring and protecting the biological integrity of surface waters. Through its Steering Committee and annual meetings, CABW participants develop objectives and strategies for implementing aquatic bioassessment in California.

Documentation and Further Information

State Water Resources Control Board. October 2000. 2000 California 305(b) Report on Water Quality. Sacramento, CA: SWRCB.

Status of Aquatic Bioassessment in California and the Development of a State-wide Bioassessment Program, prepared by the California Department of Fish and Game Aquatic Biological Assessment Laboratory: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/cabw/status.html

California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP): http://www.dfg.ca.gov/cabw/protocols.html

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Programmatic Elements

Uses of bioassessment	1	problem identification (screening)
within overall water quality program	/	nonpoint source assessments
, •	7	monitoring the effectiveness of BMPs
	1	ALU determinations/ambient monitoring
	1	promulgated into state water quality standards as biocriteria
	1	support of antidegradation
	1	evaluation of discharge permit conditions
	1	TMDL assessment and monitoring
		other:
Applicable monitoring designs	1	targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (specific river basins or watersheds)
• •	1	
• •	Ĺ	basins or watersheds) fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations) (specific
• •	<u> </u>	basins or watersheds) fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations) (specific river basins or watersheds) probabilistic by stream order/catchment area (specific river
• •	1	basins or watersheds) fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations) (specific river basins or watersheds) probabilistic by stream order/catchment area (specific river basins or watersheds) probabilistic by ecoregion, or statewide (specific river basins or

Stream Miles				
Total miles	211,513			
Total perennial miles	64,438			
Total miles assessed for biology*	unknown			
fully supporting for 305(b)	unknown			
partially/non-supporting for 305(b)	unknown			
listed for 303(d)	unknown			
number of sites sampled	unknown			
number of miles assessed per site	unknown			

*Due to a comprehensive, statewide overhaul of California's database system, SWRCB was unable to break out numbers for stream miles assessed using biology.

Aquatic Life Use (ALU) Designations and Decision-Making

ALU designation basis	Fishery Based Uses, Warm Water vs. Cold Water		
ALU designations in state water quality standards	Regional Water Quality Boards have a Basin Planning function. Therefore, water quality standards are regionally specific for establishing functional uses, criteria, and implementation plans.		
Narrative Biocriteria in WQS	Regional water quality standards contain generic statements for the overarching protection of biological communities with an emphasis on, but not limited to, fisheries. Procedures to support narrative biocriteria are regionally specific.		
Numeric Biocriteria in WQS	none		
Uses of bioassessment data in integrated assessments with other environmental data (e.g., toxicity testing and chemical specific criteria)	 ✓ assessment of aquatic resources ✓ cause and effect determinations ✓ permitted discharges ✓ monitoring (e.g., improvements after mitigation) ✓ watershed based management 		
Uses of bioassessment/ biocriteria in making management decisions regarding restoration of aquatic resources to a designated ALU	Limited to select studies where biological data are used for management decisions regarding urban development.		

Reference Site/Condition Development

		•
Number of reference sites	~ 2	00 - 300 total
Reference site		site-specific
determinations		paired watersheds
		regional (aggregate of sites)
	1	professional judgment
	1	other: CA DFG is in the process of developing a more quantitative method of selecting reference sites on a regional basis using GIS land use analyses and quantitative physical habitat measures.
Reference site criteria	under development	
Characterization of		historical conditions
reference sites within a regional context	1	least disturbed sites
		gradient response
		professional judgment
		other:
Stream stratification within	1	ecoregions (or some aggregate)
regional reference conditions		elevation
Conditions		stream type
		multivariate grouping
		jurisdictional (i.e., statewide)
	✓	other: stream order
Additional information		reference sites linked to ALU
	✓	reference sites/condition referenced in water quality standards (varies by region)
	√	some reference sites represent acceptable human-induced conditions

Field and Lab Methods Assemblages assessed benthos (>500 samples/year; varying levels of rigor) periphyton other: **Benthos** D-frame; 200 - 400 micron mesh (Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory), 500 - 600 micron mesh (California Stream Bioassessment Procedure) sampling gear habitat selection riffle/run (cobble) 300 - 500 count (Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory), 300 count (CSBP) subsample size taxonomy lowest possible, usually genus or species **Habitat assessments** visual based; performed with bioassessments Quality assurance program standard operating procedures, sorting and taxonomic proficiency checks elements

Data Analysis and Interpretation

•	•	
Data analysis tools and	summary tables, illustrative graphs	
methods	✓ parametric ANOVAs	
	✓ multivariate analysis	
	biological metrics (return single metrics – use endpoint for each single metric)	
	disturbance gradients	
	other:	
Multimetric thresholds		
transforming metrics into unitless scores	bar graph distribution function	
Multivariate thresholds		
defining impairment in a multivariate index	under development	
Evaluation of performance characteristics	repeat sampling	
	✓ precision	
	sensitivity	
	bias	
	accuracy	
Biological data		
Storage	Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) regional database	
Retrieval and analysis	CalEDAS	